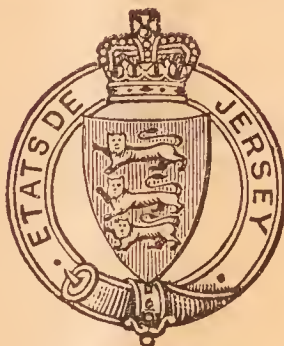


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With Compliments
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RAPPORTS
DE
L'INSPECTEUR MÉDICAL
ET
BACTÉRIOLOGISTE
ET DES
INSPECTEURS SANITAIRE
POUR L'ANNÉE
- 1925 -

Présentés au Comité Sanitaire le 9 Août 1926



40276

JERSEY:
J.-T. BIGWOOD, IMPRIMEUR DES ÉTATS,
13, BROAD STREET.



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AU COMITÉ SANITAIRE.

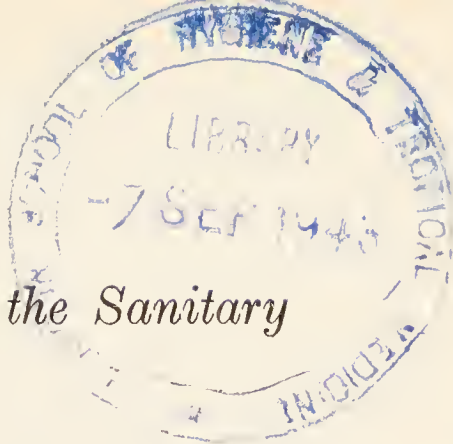
L'An 1926, le 9^e jour d'Août.

LECTURE a été donnée des Rapports de l'Inspecteur Médical et Bactériologiste et des deux Inspecteurs Sanitaire, pour l'année 1925, avec Tableaux y relatifs.

Le Comité a ordonné que lesdits Rapports soient imprimés avec les Tableaux et les Relevés y annexés, pour être ensuite distribués aux Membres des Etats.

ERNEST LE SUEUR,

Greffier.



*To the President and Members of the Sanitary
Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,—

This year's report was foreshadowed last year. It is intended every five years to review the work carried out in order to see whether and what progress if any has been made. The Statistics for the year are given as usual, but comparisons as to Statistics for various years are not made, tabulated figures can always be compared by those who wish to do so, and only here and there are they referred to.

This report deals with the usual headings and under each a discussion as to what has been attempted, with results. The outstanding feature is the small number of deaths from Tubercle of Lung:—viz. 35 giving a rate of .7 per 1,000, the previous lowest figure was in 1920, 56 deaths and a rate of 1.12 per 1000. Fluctuations in death rates must occur but at the same time a lessened incidence shows, that as in other countries, the death rate from this disease is falling. Another fact which it is thought advisable to refer to here, is the presence of Blastomycoses infecting the lungs and the great similarity which this latter disease bears to Tuberculosis of Lung and the close relationship that the two diseases have for one another.

Under housing, it is satisfactory to state that New St. James' Place has gone, there are several similar slum areas that still have to be dealt with.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. JANVRIN MARETT, Lt.-Col.,

M.O.H. States Jersey.

JERSEY.

The Island of Jersey is the most Southern and the largest of the Channel Islands Group. It has an acreage of 28,717 acres giving roughly a population of 1.74 persons to the acre.

Population Census 1921..... 49,519 inhabitants.

Estimated population 1925 ... 50,000 inhabitants.

The estimated population is retained at the same figure as last year owing to the unknown factor migration.

The birth rate exceeds the death rate, but where migration is a big factor it is considered better to retain the same figure over a period of years, until it be possible to recognise what the migration factor, may be.

The passenger returns for the year according to the official returns amounted to 109,219 of which number 22,199, roughly 1/5 came from France. No returns are issued of departures. There is a steady immigration of a class who come solely for health reasons, and it is very questionable that any appreciable benefit is so derived.

ADMINISTRATION.

In all Public Health Work, the guiding lines must be founded either on Laws or on Règlements; where advances are being continually made then the latter which having the force of Law for a set period, are as good as laws, for they can be amended and brought up to date, but before Règlements can have their full value, a law on Public Health is required by virtue of which all Règlements would hang together. At the present time what is available requires the personal factor to too great an extent and more results are obtained in an unofficial advisory capacity than as an official. If one could point out that there was a Règlement dealing with

the specific question in debate, there would be an end to debate. The only possible merit that this method has is that it is of educational value.

In previous reports, recommendations have been made urging the passing of a Public Health Act and the creation of règlements dealing with such varied subjects as Housing—Bungalow Sites—the supply of pure water, milk and foods, the provision and upkeep of proper drainage and sewerage and vaccination.

There is undoubtedly an awakening on the part of the Public which is causing it to take an increased interest in matters of Public Health. One great factor, which is of assistance, is that newcomers to the Island, educated in matters of Public Health, require Sanitary certificates as to drainage and a bacteriological report on the water supply prior to purchasing a property. This habit, started by newcomers, has extended to residents and practically now, no property of any account changes hands without an idea as to the health prospects of the proposed new acquisition.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the last few years, the annual reports have referred to the unsatisfactory conditions under which milk is handled and until a règlement is passed that will allow of the supervision of milk from the cow to the consumer, so long will there be an evident want of care.

The present reglement exempts farmers, and a farmer is a person who is the possessor of one or more cows.

Where a farmer sells milk on a round he does not require to be registered and yet there are many who are selling as much as does a dairyman who is registered, it would appear evident that the former

should be required to take as much care of his milk as does the latter.

When explaining these things to a farmer, it is quite a common thing to be told that milk is only a bye-product not worth as much to the farmer as is the cow-dung, showing very plainly that the farmer is thinking only of the monetary value of the milk and he would feel offended if for bad milk he were paid in counterfeit coin.

A certain number of farmers are producing milk which is far superior to the general run of milk, may their efforts act as an example to others.

From time to time, Members of the States refer to the poor keeping properties of the milk, the question can easily be settled by legislation.

Another point to be raised is that of the amount of available fresh milk, at times it has been necessary to sign an order for a sick person to obtain a sufficient supply of this food.

FOODSTUFFS.

On looking back, it is disappointing to see what little actual advance has been made to improve the quality of our foodstuffs. The result of legal proceedings does bring the question to the front but it is rarely more than a "nine-days wonder."

During the period in review a *règlement* was before the States which would have assured a good quality of meat to the General Public—the greater portion of our butcher's meat is imported and inspected and in spite of this such animals as are killed in the Island more especially pigs, can be killed and sold without any official stamping to show that the flesh is that of an healthy animal.

The question of preservatives in food has exercised a considerable amount of attention, more especially Boric Acid, in foodstuffs, evidently intended for

invalids and Infants—apparently a plea of ignorance is sufficient to exonerate from blame—yet those who deal in articles of food or food substitutes have their trade journals from which they can gather the necessary information.

The question of the use of preservatives, should they be persisted in, is one that can be dealt with at the source, that is getting powers to prevent their importation.

As matters stand we could be used as a dumping ground for any foodstuffs which are not good enough for our neighbours.

The ethics of the use of preservatives is one of the great factors in individual health ; the housewife is the food comptroller in the home and it is for her to appreciate that fresh food cannot travel long distances without some preparation and that physical agencies are better than chemical. In buying an article of food whether made up or natural she might at least think of the possibilities of the presence of what the trades are pleased to call food preservatives and what should rightly be called antiseptics.

No first-class liner is complete unless it have its cool and refrigerating chambers for the preservation of food stuffs and no place as big as the Island should be without its cool chambers, more especially when it is recognised that the price of foodstuffs depends on their keeping qualities, and that perishable goods must be disposed of at what they will fetch unless they can be suitably stored.

One would like to see an extension of the States Cold Storage to include cool storage and that even private individuals, on payment, could be allotted space for their own private use.

The cost of living is a matter of Public Health and as at the time of the threatened Dockers strike, the States passed an emergency act, imported meat and sold it to the butchers at cost price, so by

legislation all foodstuffs could be controlled, but at the same time prices would have to be controlled.

WATER SUPPLY.

The number of samples of water examined during the year has fallen to 92, owing to the fall in intestinal water borne diseases.

The water supply should be in the hands of the States, at present conditions are such that should a wealthy individual buy up our chief water bearing area, a vast amount of our water supply could be cut off. Under the old Jersey Waterworks Company's Charter there was a definite clause. forbidding the pollution of streams, with the disappearance of that Company, its charter has lapsed, with the result that it is not a definite legal offence to pollute our streams. In order to have an efficient water supply it should be available to the whole Island and there is not the slightest doubt that a piped water supply would greatly improve. the Public Health; concurrently with a greater use of water would arise the necessity of drainage to dispose of the increased sullage water.

The outstanding fact today as regards water, is the scarcity of this commodity. One of nature's gifts and given freely yet it is not available to the population, as it should be. No wonder that some of the poor are known as the "Great Unwashed," the difficulties put in the way of washing are to them unsurmountable. One tap in a yard serving several dwellings and some of the inhabitants have not got a respectable bucket in which to carry the water to the dwelling, and then the soiled water has to be brought out of the house to be thrown down a common lavatory, this is the procedure in all cases where the water from one tap is charged for on the combined rentals of the dwellings. On the other

hand where the water is drawn from a pump—there is the instance of an old lady over 70 who takes 15-20 minutes to go to the pump and coming back with the water, it takes her anything from 30-45 minutes wet or fine.

During 1925 the Waterworks Service was satisfactory as to quality ; the high service reservoir has been taken into use and the Company's water is available at Le Hocq.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The question of the extension of Sewers has been slightly advanced. In the Autumn for the aperçu for the Budget, the Comité des Egouts, after careful estimates had been prepared, came to the conclusion that £20,000 was the sum necessary to carry out the three schemes for St. Clement's, Five Oaks and St. Helier, of this sum only £10,000 was voted by the States and it remains to be seen how much of the work can be completed with this sum.

Drainage schemes for individual properties have been considerably dealt with during the year. For dwelling houses in the country, the cesspit has given way to the septic tank method of disposal and of the systems put down, the results are kept under observation in such a manner that effluents can be examined from time to time to see that the systems are working efficiently ; that the effluents have never given rise to trouble speaks well for the efficiency with which the Sanitary Inspectors supervise the work of construction.

The last five years show a marked forward movement as regards drainage. Two or three facts have become public property, such as the superiority of self cleansing gully traps over slate traps ; the removal of catchpits (untrapped) from inside

cowsheds and stables to gulley traps situated in the open. As with all common sense improvements, the owners are the first to appreciate these changes, and many of them are helping the Public Health work by testifying to the greater ease with which a farmyard is kept clean.

When the Island has a universal piped water supply the question of general drainage will have to be undertaken, until such times the present systems are sufficient, so long as repairs are undertaken and newly built areas are properly drained, with an eye to future requirements.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

No actual advance can take place until proper collection and disposal of refuse is undertaken throughout the island. Where refuse is allowed to lie about on the surface or where it is lightly buried, there we must suffer from vermin. The rat question is frequently cropping up and yet before we can have an efficient rat week, as in England, we must have similar conditions—there it is a crime for the owner or tenant not to take action, where a property has rats, there refuse disposal is more efficiently carried out nor are streams allowed to be polluted with crude sewage. To read that a large number of rats has been caught in a rat-proof building, shows a want of exactitude.

The rat must have water and it must have food and the more of the latter the greater the rat population. In the summer time it migrates to the country where abundance of food permits of the rearing of its young. A rat campaign requires that sanitary bins with lids should replace foul boxes, foodstuffs should be properly protected and the same applies to grain and to bran which are used as animal foods.

A complaint was lodged in the tomato season that rats were attacking packages of tomatoes, it was evident that this was due to their not having an adequate water supply and in all seriousness it was recommended that a trough of water, should be placed at their sole disposal for three days, the trough to be so placed that no other animal could have access to it, a report to be made at the end of the three days, the report was to the effect that the tomatoes were not being touched, it was then recommended that poison be put in the trough—no further complaints as to rats were received.

The fly question is one that has been freely ventilated and the general public have a knowledge of its filthy habits.

The increase in mechanical transport is of assistance in reducing breeding areas.

The question of refuse disposal undoubtedly is one for the Public Health Committee to deal with, but until it is given powers which are adequate so long will proper precautions be neglected.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

The housing question, that is the proper accommodation of the members of the community is one of general interest, both financially and morally. At the present time, the building of working class dwellings at a moderate rental is not a commercial proposition, it should therefore be the concern of the State or of the Parish. Such houses as are built should be erected under the supervision of the Sanitary Committee, which, as was pointed out only last year, has not the power to prevent the building of a type of house which, in England, has been condemned for half a century.

A règlement is required giving powers to the Committee, or if this be an impossibility, the only thing is to compile a companion booklet to the

“ Specifications ” “ as required by the Sanitary Committee, relative to “ General Sanitary Work .”

The question of the overcrowded area upon which week-end bungalows are built also requires dealing with by law, these spots are not only unsightly but are an ever present danger to the Island should infection appear, owing to their inadequate Sanitary accommodation.

The question of building cannot be improved unless legal powers are given to the Committee. Education is a factor that has to be taken into account ; the School child of today is being taught the rudiments of sanitation, but what must be the impressions of present surroundings on the impressionable child.

Rentals are out of all proportion and buildings which should be condemned are selling, not at their proper value but at the rentals which are weekly obtained from the tenants. These buildings should be condemned and the ground on which they stand should sell at its market value.

Not only are these buildings delapidated, all are overcrowded and some are verminous. Attempts at their disinfestation are only partially successful owing to their delapidated condition.

The question of the dampness of a house being outside the province of Public Health is one that constantly recurs. Consumption is a notifiable infectious disease, which is more easily spread in damp ill-ventilated dwellings. Surely the prevention of Consumption is one of the main reasons for the existence of such a Committee as the Sanitary Committee.

VITAL STATISTICS INCLUDING TABULAR STATEMENTS OF THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

The figures issued by the Ministry of Health for 1925 for purposes of comparison of Vital Statistics are as follows :—

	Birth Rate.	Death rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales ...	18.3	12.2	75.
Jersey	16.7	15.16	73.

The birth rate is the lowest recorded except for the War years.

The average birth rate for the 5 years 1911–1915						is 18.8
“	“	“	“	“	“	1916–1920
						is 15.4.
“	“	“	“	“	“	1921–1925
						is 17.1.

The above figures are complicated by the War years and for the sake of comparison the average for the five years 1901–1905 is given and is 20.92 there is thus a distinct fall in the birth-rate.

Death rates have always been calculated on crude death rates, a factor of correction based on an average of an English and of a French population might be of service.

The average crude death rate for the years 1911–1915						is 15.8
“	“	“	“	“	“	1916–1920
						is 17.08
“	“	“	“	“	“	“ 1921–1925
						is 15.3

In the death rates the following figures for deaths over 65 are worth emphasising :—

1922—47.77% 1923—48.85. 1924—49.16 and in 1925—53.75%, practically a 6% rise in a period of 4 years.

Infant Mortality. The last few years have shewn a marked improvement in the Infant Mortality and dates from the passing of the Foster-Mothers Act.

Figures are only available from 1913. The average Infant Mortality rate for the years 1913-1915 is 108.3.

The average Infant Mortality rate for the years 1916-1920 is 90.8.

The average Infant Mortality rate for the years 1921-1925 is 80.5.

In referring to this marked improvement, due credit must be given to the Infant Welfare Society, a voluntary organisation which should receive more recognition.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health to the individual is a vital necessity, and when sickness supervenes, the consequences are felt not only by the patient but by his immediate entourage.

Everything that is possible is done and sickness is always understood to mean an expense. Today when insurance work is so generally known, one would think that insurance against preventable sickness would be fully appreciated and that the Public would be willing to pay for the Insurance Policy. With the price of living having risen it is surprising to see that the sum of money expended on Public Health work has not only not risen but has gone down. Three examples of this lessened expenditure are here given.

Cost of transporting infectious cases to Hospital in the First Quarter of 1921 was £85 9s. 3d.

“	“	1922 was £50 0s. 9d.
“	“	1923 was £31 13s. 6d.
“	“	1924 was £26 5s. 3d.
“	“	1925 was £16 14s. 6d.

The above figures are for one quarter in the year only, if the cost of transport alone has diminished to $\frac{1}{5}$ of what it was, what does it mean in saving, where in sickness the costs of transport are not as a rule reckoned with.

DISINFECTANTS.

In 1921 the cost of disinfectants for the year amounted to £80 15s. 0d. in 1925 the cost was £27 6s. 0d. In the latter year disinfection was carried out for all deaths from Cancer and Tubercle and for transfers of Tubercle from one residence to another, on notification.

The lessened incidence of Infectious disease is a monetary saving which it is hard to estimate, the only saving which can be shown is in the fewer beds which have to be kept available. As an example, in 1921, the 225 cases of Diphtheria which were notified actually meant at times 60 cases in Hospital. At 5/- per head per day, it is easily seen that the cost of hospitalisation alone for Diphtheria in 1921, was £1,587 10s. 0d.

In 1925 the 14 cases, including one carrier, at the same rate cost the State £105 0s. 0d.

The question of beds and the proper percentage to population is one that requires provision. Where work is being carried out on an infectious disease such as Tuberculosis, there should be beds available for both sexes and for early and for advanced cases. If the savings which have been referred to could be spent on further essential work, infectious diseases could be still further reduced.

Zymotic Diseases.

The Zymotic Deaths registered during the year were as under :—

Measles	1
Scarlet Fever	Nil
Whooping Cough.....	2
Diphtheria	Nil
Enteric Fever Group	Nil
Diarrhœa	9
<hr/>	
Total	12

giving a Zymotic death rate of .24 per 1000 inhabitants. Last year, this death rate at .34 was the lowest on record.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The total number of cases notified was 850.

During the year the Island was visited by an Epidemic of Measles, which was imported from Brighton. The total number of cases notified was 665, the actual number was far in excess of this figure. It is estimated that at least 50% of the child population suffered. Only one death was registered, this was due to the epidemic starting in the late Spring, and being of a mild type.

SCARLET FEVER, the six cases notified were of the usual mild type.

SMALL POX. No cases occurred, but the fact that Hœmorrhagic Small Pox occurred in France and a milder form in England, required emergency preventive methods as regards the former. There should be no hesitation shewn in passing a Vaccination Law. With an unprotected population, at least Primary Vaccination in Infancy should be enforced.

DIPHTHERIA accounted for 13 cases and 1 carrier.

ENTERIC FEVER GROUP. 10 cases were notified of which only 2 occurred in the Parish of St. Helier. Warning signs of the probabilities of the prevalence of this group are to be obtained from reports on sickness among cattle and pigs.

DIARRHŒA, of the 9 deaths, 5 occurred in children under 2 years of age and 2 in old people over 65.

TUBERCULOSIS gave rise to 49 deaths, 35 of which were due to Tubercle of Lung and 7 each of Meninges and of other Tuberculous Diseases. This is the lowest recorded number of deaths from Tubercle of Lung. The total number of notified cases of Tubercle of Lung was 49, exceeding the number of deaths by 14. The satisfactory notification of this disease is worth commenting on, as the fight against it cannot be successful except all take part, and chiefly the patients who refrain from seeking medical advice. Would they grasp the fact that we all get infected and that fortunately the majority recover, those who are non resistant going down with the disease. In previous reports mention has been made of our freedom from Bovine Tubercle and as a result Human Tubercle is a more rapid disease. The ratio of 14 deaths from other forms being a high one.

INFLUENZA. 89 cases were notified during the early part of the year, since when Influenza has ceased to be a notifiable disease. Of the 10 deaths, 8 were in old people.

PNEUMONIA has replaced Influenza as a notifiable disease and all notifications should be accompanied by a specimen of the patient's sputum.

LABORATORY.

The number of specimens examined during the year was 1,327, a slight fall on the 1,365 cases examined in 1924.

The work has been varied, but examinations for Tubercle, Throat and Nose Swabs and of Urine are the three outstanding groups.

The work in connection with Tubercle has increased, the number of specimens examined being 525 as against 215 in 1924. Patients on vaccine treatment have the sputum examined at weekly intervals and on this examination is fixed the strength of the next dose. The number of cases who have undergone or are undergoing vaccine treatment is increasing and to the extent that it has been found necessary to cease making autogenous Vaccines and to use a vaccine made from a Tubercle strain which has been found to give satisfactory results. In the routine examinations under vaccine treatment, where improvement occurs, the following is the sequence of events ; firstly clumping of the Bacilli, then the clumping is accompanied by granulating, till the clumps become little more than aggregations of Acid Fast Granules, which in their turn diminish in numbers, till there is an apparent total disappearance of Tubercle from the Sputum. Where other organisms are present, it is recommended that Tar or one of its preparations be given, whilst the presence of Fungus (Blastomycosis) requires the exhibition of Potassium Iodide. The usual hygienic treatment is also carried out, where possible. In quite a number of cases it has been found that the patient has a Sputum free from T.B. by the end of six weeks, during which time the physical condition improves “ *pari passu*.”

The rationale is based on the following : Tubercle grows well in an alkaline medium and it also grows well in Trypsin. If a culture of alkaline Tubercle is mixed with a culture of Tubercle in Trypsin, solution of Tubercle occurs. Tubercle attacks young adult life when the body is alkaline, those who suffer from errors of digestion being more prone to attack. In old age. Where acidosis is the rule, Tubercle will survive and it is in the old that we find, the, until recently unsuspected, carriers.

The vaccine used is grown in Trypsin and the alkaline is supplied by the sufferer.

Where solution of Tubercle, by the above method, is carried out, and the fluid filtered, the fluid will continue to dissolve large quantities of Tubercle till crystals appear.

Blastomycosis. During the year further cases of Blastomycosis have been dealt with, involving lung and in one instance Liver. Sputa from "Influenza," Pneumonia and from clinical T.B. patients have been found to be infections of Fungus ; exhibition of Potassium Iodide was coincident with crisis in the Pneumonia. Fungus infections of the throat also occur, and is traceable to milk from cows suffering from warts on the teats. Where the Yeast form has added to it a mycelial form, the treatment required is much longer and the results not so brilliant as where the purely yeast form of the Fungus is present.

With reference to the bacteriological work on urine.

The following routine is carried out.

- (1) Put up for culture.
- (2) Wet specimen, centrifuged examined for presence of (a) pus cells (b) kidney cells (c) organisms.

- (3) Stained specimen for TB and other organisms and to confirm wet specimen examination.

on the findings of the above examinations, recommendations are made for the following out of clinical investigations, on the suppositions :—

Firstly that the kidney is very rarely if ever a primary focus, where B.Coli or other intestinal organisms are isolated, it is suggested to deal with errors of the intestinal track in the following order (a) constipation (b) appendicitis (c) gall bladder infection (d) duodenal ulcer or gastric ulcer (e) dental diseases. It has been found that dental disease due to S.periodontalis will give rise to Streptococi in the Urine and good results have been obtained, where teeth have been suspected, without the removal of teeth, on finding coliform organisms in the urine. The presence of organisms in early cases often is intermittent.

Secondly where organisms have persisted for some time, irritation of the kidney occurs and is shewn by the presence of pus cells.

The third stage is where the irritation has given rise not only to the passage of pus cells but also to breaking down of the kidney substance, when organisms, pus cells and kidney cells are present.

Naturally the earlier the case, the more efficacious will be the treatment.

P. JANVRIN MARETT, Lt.-Col.,
M.O.H. States Jersey.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Estimated Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Death Rate for		Deaths under 1 year.		Marriages.	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Number	Rate
50,000	835	16.7	759	15.18	Lung .7 All forms .98	1.72	61	73.	374	7.48

TABLE II.
PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS, 1925.

	Total.	under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 and up.
Total Deaths	759	61	19	17	21	66	167	408
Rate per cent.	99.994	8.036	2.502	2.239	2.766	8.695	22.002	53.754

TABLE III.

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1925.

Number of cases notified.										Total cases notified in each Parish.											
	At all Ages.	under 1	1-5	At ages in years.						St. Helier	St. Mary	St. Martin	St. Lawrence	St. John	Grouville	St. Peter	St. Ouen	St. Saviour	St. Brelade	St. Clement	Trinity
					5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & up												
Diphtheria	13	—	—	9	2	1	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—
Diphtheria Carrier.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Diphtheria	14	—	—	10	2	1	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	6	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	—
Typhoid Group	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid B.....	7	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—
Tubercle of Lung	49	—	—	1	10	29	—	2	26	—	3	1	2	—	3	2	5	—	—	3	1
Measles	665	19	189	406	40	11	—	—	403	12	11	21	10	38	28	11	34	35	38	19	—
Influenza	89	—	7	14	16	21	26	5	42	—	1	2	10	4	3	—	11	12	3	1	—
Puerperal Sepsis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	14	1	1	2	1	2	6	1	9	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	850	21	198	441	75	66	41	8	493	13	16	25	24	42	39	13	55	52	47	21	—

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.—ISLAND OF JERSEY.

	All ages	under 1	1—2	2—5	2—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 & up
Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid B.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	4
Influenza	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	9	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Tubercle of Lung	35	—	—	—	2	7	18	7	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	7	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	7	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	—
Malignant Diseases	86	—	—	—	—	1	4	37	44
Bronchitis	52	3	1	1	—	—	3	5	39
Broncho-Pneumonia	23	6	2	1	1	—	—	3	10
Pneumonia	38	1	—	2	1	—	7	13	14
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2
Cerebral Hoemorrhage.....	78	1	—	—	—	—	3	20	54
Appendicitis	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other Intestinal Diseases.....	18	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	11
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Nephritis	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8
Congenital Malformations, etc.	36	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent deaths, excluding Suicide	15	2	—	3	2	1	3	3	1
Suicides	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	76
Heart Diseases	113	—	—	—	—	1	6	27	1
Acute Rheumatism	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	128
Other Defined Diseases.....	169	4	—	—	2	3	9	23	10
Diseases ill-defined	20	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	—
Total	759	61	10	9	17	21	66	167	408
Rate per cent.	99.995	8.036	1.317	1.185	2.239	2.766	8.695	22.002	53.754r
			2.502						

TABLE V.
TABLE OF LABORATORY SPECIMENS RECEIVED DURING 1925.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Totals
Nature of Specimen.					
Sputum	104	96	127	198	525
Throat Swabs.....	58	73	57	70	258
Nasal Swabs	15	10	12	15	52
Eye Swabs	1	4	1	—	6
Uterine Swabs	1	1	1	—	3
Pus Smears.....	2	3	7	6	18
Blood for parasites	—	1	3	1	5
Blood for culture	—	—	1	—	1
Blood for Widal.....	2	7	3	1	13
Blood Differential Counts.....	1	1	1	1	4
Urine Chemical	26	12	13	20	71
Urine Bacteriological	24	32	34	48	138
Faeces Bacteriological	11	11	26	23	71
Faeces for Parasites	1	—	—	2	3
Vaccines	2	3	8	12	25
Water	9	17	39	27	92
Milk	2	8	2	17	29
Pus for culture	4	2	3	2	11
Cerebro-spinal fluid	2	—	—	3	5
Miscellaneous	2	2	4	9	17
Totals	267	283	322	455	1,327

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
ROYAL SQUARE,
JERSEY.

*To the President and Members of the States' Sanitary
Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report, giving details and particulars of work carried out by me in connection with the sanitary administration of No. 1 District during the year ending December 31st, 1925.

It will be seen that a satisfactory amount of work has been performed during the year, despite the difficulties encountered in the desire to carry out the multifarious duties in a conscientious manner. The work has been performed without a flourish of trumpets, but quietly, steadily and persistently, with one object only always in view, viz—the good health of the inhabitants of the island.

INSPECTIONS.

1,511 inspections, re-inspections (to supervise, examine and test work, etc.) and miscellaneous visits were made, details and results of which are given hereunder.

The inspections recorded are distributed fairly evenly over the whole of the district, the time spent in visits to the rural parishes being almost identical with that spent in the town and suburbs.

NOTICES.

124 Informal Intimations and Sanitary Notices were served on owners and occupiers in respect of defects found in the course of inspection. 115 additional communications were sent relative to

Notices served. 6 detailed reports were submitted in connection with sanitary surveys of various premises.

Numerous requests were received during the year for advice on various matters appertaining to sanitation, and the number of sanitary improvements effected *without the service of an official notice, but on recommendation*, is very encouraging and worthy of special note.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year, though it should be mentioned that in many cases it was only by exercising great tact, perseverance and patience that proceedings were obviated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 107 visits were made to premises where cases of notifiable infectious disease had occurred. These include all re-visits made where further investigations were necessary, and for the purpose of following up Notices served for sanitary defects found, etc.

It will be noted that there is a further decrease in the number of visits recorded under the above heading, due to the decrease in the number of cases of notifiable infectious disease, this decrease allows extra time and attention to be devoted to other important branches of public health work.

All premises from which cases of infectious disease are reported are thoroughly inspected and action taken where necessary to remedy any sanitary defects discovered.

COMPLAINTS.

88 complaints were received from various sources during the year; the majority of these complaints, which were of the usual varied nature, were dis-

covered to be well founded, though it must be admitted that several complaints on investigation were found to be prejudiced and unfounded, the complainants concerned undoubtedly attempting to use this department as a "cat's paw," needless to mention an absolutely impartial and unbiased view is taken of each case. While admitting the foregoing it cannot be denied that there are many householders who exist under most insanitary conditions rather than lodge a complaint, as it is well known that many property owners treat a legitimate complaint by a tenant as a serious offence, punishable by the immediate eviction of the complainant. *Protection is urgently needed for these people.*

In response to complaints the public conveniences at the Victoria Pier and Old South Pier were inspected ; they were found to be of a very primitive type and in an unsatisfactory condition. A Report was submitted to the Committee responsible for necessary action.

It is satisfactory to note that new public conveniences of a modern type are in course of construction at the North Pier, this will allow the abolition of the insanitary conveniences referred to under the above heading in last year's Report.

Regarding the sanitary accommodation at the West Park Pavilion (also referred to in my last Report). The scheme in connection with the construction of a New Pavilion having been deferred improvements were made to the sanitary accommodation at the existing Pavilion. Though these improvements are of a more or less temporary nature, the general condition is more satisfactory.

DAIRY FARMS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

98 inspections were made in connection with Dairy Farms, Dairies and Milkshops.

DAIRY FARMS :—Continued attention has been paid to the inspection of dairy farms, and although further improvement can be recorded, the remarks made in my previous Annual Reports concerning these farms and the public milk supply are still applicable and worthy of review. Incidentally, the inspection of certain dairy farms revealed conditions which are almost unbelievable.

Following is a summary of the conditions found at one farm which was inspected in connection with two cases of infectious disease—

General condition of farm unsatisfactory.

Cows and cowshed in a dirty condition.

Foul and untrapped cesspit within the cowshed.

Milk cans, etc. washed in an outbuilding in which food for the pigs is prepared.

Milk stored in an uncovered pail below the table in a very dirty kitchen.

Manure found on the milking pail and on the straining cloth.

Reviewing the foregoing conditions, it is not surprising that samples of milk collected for bacteriological examination have shewn contamination with sewage organisms, and that the Official Analyst reports regarding the milk supply—"The problem now is to increase the keeping power by more rigid attention to cleanliness and sanitation during the milking, storage on the farm, and transport."

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS :—The number of milkshops on No. 1 District licensed for the sale of milk under the "Règlement sur le Débit du Lait" is now 23. An increase of two on last year's number.

The two new licenses granted were in connection with applications (3) and (4) specified in last year's Report, viz. A new application and a transfer of license to new premises.

One new application was received during the year. The usual inspection was made and the owner notified of the works necessary in order to comply with the *Règlement*. On the completion of these works a recommendation will be made to your Committee for the granting of the necessary permit.

Though the *general* condition of dairies and milkshops is satisfactory, the condition of several—made it manifest that periodical inspection is necessary, slackness being noted where official visits had been omitted.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

86 inspections were made to Hotels and Boarding Houses. General sanitary improvements were effected at several of these establishments and are shewn in the tabular summary at the conclusion of this Report.

Included in the above are inspections of a number of small hotels and public-houses. The sanitary accommodation at the majority of the houses inspected left much to be desired and in many cases was found to be in a deplorable condition, insufficient, foul and insanitary. These conditions were subsequently improved under supervision.

SCHOOLS.

20 inspections were made to Schools.

Several visits were made to an Elementary School in a rural parish on complaints of (1) the absence of a proper water supply for drinking purposes and (2) A nuisance arising from the effluent from the sewage disposal apparatus. Both defects received attention; the former was remedied, the latter only partially remedied, with the result that the nuisance from the sewage effluent (which discharges into the roadway in a noxious state) is recurring. It is earnestly hoped that the sewerage scheme which is under consideration for the district in which the

school is situated will soon materialize, this would allow of the abatement of the above and other nuisances existing in the district owing to the improper and unsatisfactory drainage and methods of sewage disposal.

Many visits were made also to La Motte Street School in connection with the alterations and additions; the whole of the new drainage work (approximately 450 feet) was examined in course of execution and tested on completion.

STABLES.

13 inspections have been made to stables.

The storage, removal and disposal of manure have received further attention, but gives continued trouble. In view of the fact that many stables in town adjoin dwelling houses and of the danger attached to manure being kept in close proximity thereto, it is satisfactory to note the increasing conversion to motor transport.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

18 inspections were made in connection with offensive trades.

The outstanding improvement carried out under the above heading is perhaps the closing of the premises referred to in my last Report and commonly known as "The Piggeries," situate at Valley des Vaux. The foul piggeries have been abolished, and the dwelling house, which has been unoccupied for years owing to the dilapidated condition, is in course of entire renovation. "The Piggeries" have been a source of trouble to this department for many years, it is therefore satisfactory to be able to report the closing.

BAKEHOUSES.

14 inspections were made to bakehouses.

Whilst many baker's shops were noted to be attractive and clean, with the various cakes and

pastries temptingly arranged, there was a noticeable contrast in the condition of the bakehouses, etc. at the rear, the slackness regarding general cleanliness in certain cases making it evident that periodical inspection is essential. An endeavour is being made to devote additional time to the inspection of bakehouses.

WORKROOMS AND WORKSHOPS.

40 inspections have been made in connection with workrooms and workshops. The chief defects reported were :—Insufficient and defective sanitary accommodation, insufficient ventilation and omission of periodical cleansing and limewashing or distempering.

Included in the above are visits made to a bazaar in the town at which a large number of girls are employed. The sanitary arrangements were found to be inadequate and unsatisfactory. A Notice was served regarding the defects discovered and plans of proposed alterations were subsequently prepared and submitted to this department for approval. Numerous improvements were effected including the provision of proper and sufficient sanitary accommodation and a rest-room for the employees.

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD SAMPLING.

55 inspections were made to premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale.

The following articles, found on inspection to be unfit for consumption, were surrendered voluntarily and destroyed as trade refuse :—

Fish (Caplin)...	44 barrels (each containing 100 lbs.)
Plums	39 tins.
Dates	21 boxes.
Apricots	3 tins.
Pine-apple	1 tin.
Beef	1 tin.

At the request of the Markets' Inspector several visits of inspection were made to the stalls and cellars in the Markets. With the exception of a few minor defects, which were promptly remedied, the general condition was found to be satisfactory.

During the year a Bill regarding the slaughtering of pigs was presented to the States. The Bill contained important and desirable suggestions, including the official inspection of all animals offered for public consumption. It is regrettable that the Bill was rejected, as the number of pigs killed without the necessary supervision is at present very large.

54 samples of food have been taken under the provisions of the "Loi touchant la Falsification des Denrées."

The following table shows the number and nature of the samples submitted for analysis :—

Nature of Sample.	Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	32	30	2
Butter (Jersey, English & Foreign)	14	14	—
Green Peas (Preserved)	4	2	2
Sponge cakes, sponge roll and pastry "Matches"	4	3	1
Total	54	49	5

Appended is a table shewing details and action taken regarding the samples reported as being adulterated :—

No. of Sample	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
138	Milk	" Suspicious "	Vender kept under observation.
141	Milk	Added water, 20 percent.	" Informal " or " test " sample. Official sample procured by Inspector of No. 2 District—See Mr. Hammond's Report
154	Pastry " Matches " ...	Admixture of boric acid, .173% or 1.5 grain per match.	" Informal " or " test " sample. Further sample to be procured.s
171	Green Peas ... (Bottled)	Contained Copper, 0.9 grains per lb. of peas. ...	" Informal " or " test " samples. No proceedings.
172	Green Peas ...	Contained Copper, 1.5 grains per lb. of peas ...	(Copper decared on labels).

It is satisfactory to note the high percentage of *genuine* samples of milk, a result which supervision has obviously assisted in obtaining. Incidentally, if the Sanitary Committee had power to deal with polluted, as they now can deal with chemically deficient milk, the unsatisfactory conditions mentioned in various Reports under the heading of " Dairy Farms " would very soon show improvement.

On information received samples of milk were procured from certain tearooms. Though it was suspected that the cream was skimmed for other uses, the samples taken were found by the Official Analyst to be genuine.

WATER SUPPLY.

78 samples of water were collected and delivered for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis, chiefly in connection with infectious disease.

10 wells and 9 rain-water cisterns were found to be polluted. 14 wells and 11 rain-water cisterns

were cleansed and repaired, and one new well constructed. It was necessary to close 3 wells which were found to be seriously polluted and beyond repair. 9 properties were provided with the Waterworks service.

In two instances samples of water were found on analysis to contain lead in solution in the following amounts— $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain per gallon. The wells from which the samples were taken received the necessary attention.

A large proportion of the wells examined were found to be constructed of random rubble set dry, and to be improperly covered, thus allowing various pollutions to percolate through the sides and top of the well.

Improvements were carried out to several wells thus constructed and the reports upon the samples collected for retesting on the completion of work shewed that good results had been obtained.

HOUSE DRAINAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL, &c.

One fee of 30/- and five fees of 15/- were paid to the States' Treasurer for the inspection and testing of drains and sanitary fittings of certain properties. Most of the fees were paid by prospective purchasers to whom a report upon the sanitary arrangements is, of course, invaluable.

The smoke-test was applied on 42 occasions to the drainage systems of various properties. 36 water-tests were applied in connection with new work. Numerous examples could again be quoted of the grave defects and faulty work revealed on testing or exposing drains.

Since the publication and distribution of the Sanitary Committee's requirements regarding general sanitary work there has been a noticeable increase in the number of requests for advice concerning drainage and plumbing work; the

consequent increase in work carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Committee will undoubtedly shew general improvement and a higher standard of work. Details of general sanitary work carried out under supervision will be found in the tabular summary at the conclusion of this Report.

Included in the new work tested is the drainage work carried out in connection with the new General Dispensary, St. Saviour's Road ; the whole of the drainage (over 600 feet) was examined and tested on completion.

A rather unfortunate sequel in connection with work carried out without notification and official supervision was discovered during the year. On carrying out investigations relative to a polluted well, it was found that the drainage of several newly erected houses had been made to discharge into improperly constructed "soak-away" cesspools situated uncomfortably close to the wells, one cesspool being a short distance from the polluted well and obviously the source of contamination. Levels were taken and it was ascertained that the whole of the new houses, seven in number, could be conveniently connected with an adjacent sewer ; this was done without delay, a partial remodelling of the drainage system being necessary. The cesspools were in due course abolished, thus obviating any further trouble regarding the water-supply of the locality.

Owing to the absence of a public sewer in the district the unsatisfactory conditions at St. Clement's Gardens continue to prevail. The inspection made at the commencement of this housing scheme revealed the fact that the proposed scheme of drainage into cesspools would be most unsatisfactory, it was therefore recommended that a sewer be laid to receive the drainage of the houses in course

of construction and any houses which could be conveniently connected. Difficulties arose which delayed the execution of the necessary work and the matter is still in abeyance, but realizing that "delays are dangerous" it is seriously hoped that this somewhat belated sewerage scheme will soon materialize.

HOUSING, &c.

Despite the fact that a large number of new dwelling houses has been erected during the last few years the housing situation is still acute, there being a serious shortage of dwellings which could be rented at a sum within the possibilities of the lesser paid working classes. Many instances could be quoted of the appalling housing conditions and overcrowding disclosed in the course of house inspection. It is the duty of the Sanitary Authority to enforce the abatement of overcrowding, to clear insanitary areas and close unhealthy dwellings.—The lack of suitable houses hinders or holds up the execution of such obligations at every turn. It hampers the work and checks the activities of the Public Health Department, which has, in consequence, to tolerate overcrowding, allow the patching up of unhealthy dwellings, and, in general, make a virtue of necessity. The clearance of one insanitary area can, however, be recorded. The locality referred to (New St. James' Place) has been an acknowledged slum area for many years, the demolition and transformation thereof is therefore worthy of special note. Incidentally, to modern sanitarians it is a mystery that places of this type were ever permitted to be erected.

Another serious aspect of the housing question is the rent profiteering by landlords and tenant-landlords which is being conducted on a wholesale scale in many parts of St. Helier. Numerous

examples of scandalous profiteering could be given. Action to protect the victimised tenants and sub-tenants is apparently long overdue.

TABLE OF SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

DRAINAGE—

Drains tested	78
Drains (new) constructed	20
Drains reconstructed	31
Drains cleared or repaired.....	12
Disconnecting Traps inserted	18
Inspection Chambers constructed.....	54
Gulley Traps fixed (To replace obsolete traps, &c.)	90
Soil pipes repaired or new provided.....	14
Fresh air inlets or ventilating pipes repaired or new provided	38
Waste-pipes renewed, trapped, disconnected, &c.	36
Rain-water pipes renewed, disconnected, &c- ..	12
Sinks provided.....	8
Baths and Basins provided.....	15

WATER-CLOSETS—

Newly constructed	23
Basins and Traps renewed.....	50
Flushing cisterns provided.....	42
Apartments cleansed and lime-whitened.....	74
Otherwise improved	46

EARTH-CLOSETS—

Newly constructed	4
-------------------------	---

URINALS—

Newly constructed	2
Flushing apparatus repaired or new provided ..	2
Otherwise improved	1

PRIVIES—

Converted into water-closets or earth-closets	21
---	----

SEWAGE DISPOSAL—

Cesspools abolished.....	10
Sewage purification plants installed.....	5
Manure tanks (new) constructed	7

WATER SUPPLY—

Wells cleansed or repaired.....	14
Wells (new) constructed.....	1
Wells closed	3
Rain-water cisterns cleansed or repaired.....	11
Waterworks service provided	9

MISCELLANEOUS—

Dwelling houses cleansed and distempered...	52
General improvements to dwelling houses ... (Dampness remedied, yards paved, floors and windows repaired, &c)	55
Overcrowding abated	7
Uninhabitable dwellings closed.....	10
Cowsheds and Stables cleansed and lime- whitened	14
Cowsheds (new) constructed	1
General improvements to Dairy Farms	7
Dairies and Milkshops cleansed and lime- whitened	11
Dairies (new) constructed	3
Sanitary dustbins (new) provided.....	19
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	15

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE S. DART, JUN.,
States' Sanitary Inspector.

P. JANVRIN MARETT, Lt.-Col.,
M.O.H. States Jersey.

*To the President and Members of the States Sanitary
Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the Year ending 1925, upon the Sanitary District known as No. 2 (Western).

The boundaries of this Sanitary District remain as detailed in my report of 1923.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

165 original inspections, 324 re-inspections were made of Dwelling Houses, Boarding Houses, Schools Bakehouses, Farmsteads, &c.

198 appointments have been kept, upon the various sites with Owners, Agents, or Contractors to give specifications for different works, and 305 visits were made to supervise works in progress, detailed under Sanitary Notice.

CLERICAL WORK.

80 Preliminary Notices, 17 Sanitary Notices, directed through the Constables of Parishes, and One Greffe Notice were served upon the responsible persons of property, to remedy various nuisances and defects.

By serving so many Preliminary Notices direct from this office to the owners, has saved the Constables of Parishes a great deal of work, and with the exception of a few cases this procedure has had the desired effect.

In addition to these notices, 129 letters were written, and 11 special reports made upon larger properties.

Records are kept of all works carried out under supervision, for future reference.

WATER ANALYSIS AND SUPPLY.

Original Samples. 41 samples of water have been taken from Wells, and Springs, either for the investigation of Infectious Disease or on complaint.

19 samples were for Chemical Analysis, 11 of which were not satisfactory, and 22 samples for Bacteriological Analysis, 17 of which showed contamination with sewage organisms.

These samples cover 19 wells and 3 springs. Out of these only 5 wells proved to contain water of a satisfactory composition. Sanitary Notices were served upon the owners to provide a sufficient and wholesome supply of water.

One case of lead in water was investigated, and remedied by the removal of all lead pipes.

Upon looking at the aforementioned figures it will be noticed that out of 22 sources of supply, only 5 wells were passed as being entirely satisfactory, and for the Year ending 1924, 10 out of 37. These figures make one think how interesting it would be to analyse the whole of the Islands shallow wells, and to know the results.

No doubt, a great number are polluted by conditions set up through ignorance and lack of thought. To see clothes washed on the top of wells, slops thrown, and refuse pits dug within several feet of the well is no uncommon thing. Some wells when opened up were found to have walls covered with slimy, filthy matter, and it is very difficult to place the responsibility.

AFTER CLEANSING AND CEMENTING OF WELLS.

25 samples of water were taken after cleansing or cementing of wells, 11 for Chemical Analysis and 14 for Bacteriological Analysis. These samples cover 12 wells, 8 of which proved to contain water of good quality.

RESERVOIR—BEAUMONT.

The source of supply for the new Reservoir at Beaumont, owned by the Water Works Company, is a matter which must be commented upon.

So far numerous drainings from pigstyes, wash-houses, overflows from liquid manure cisterns, privies, etc., have been removed from these streams, but, what has been done is as nothing compared to what still exists. To examine the main stream and all its tributaries for concealed and secreted drain outlets would take months, and very drastic action is needed to free these streams from contamination.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Investigation of ten cases of Infectious Disease was carried out. In practically all cases sanitary defects were found to exist.

Upon visiting one case of Diphtheria, which had been allowed to remain isolated at home for treatment, it was found upon enquiry that arrangements had been made for the child to go for a walk in the Street, and to attend a party in the evening. This was reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who had the case immediately removed to the Isolation Hospital.

BAKEHOUSES.

21 inspections of Bakehouses were made, and numerous alterations carried out. It may be pointed out that never before have the majority of bakehouses had the honour of being visited by a Sanitary Inspector, and in many cases it was a necessity.

Country bakehouses generally were found to be kept cleaner than Town bakehouses.

HOUSING.

88 Dwelling Houses, Boarding Houses and Tenaments were inspected during the year.

The amount of houses found to be in a verminous condition has been very great, and these have been a considerable source of trouble. The properties where this state of affairs exists, is usually the poorer and more dilapidated class, where it is almost impossible to seal rooms requiring disinfestation and to stop the vermins line of retreat. As a slow, but very sure method of disinfestation an ordinary blow lamp was used, and with great effect.

The rooms were "Blow Lamped" without any preliminary disturbance, the bugs being caught swiftly, and without time for escape from their usual haunts. This process, as previously stated is slow in the first instance, but in the long run it has turned out to be the quicker. On no occasion have complaints been received of further infestation, where in ordinary desinfestation numerous return visits had to be made to exterminate the vermin.

It is surprising how very few houses have the ordinary kitchen sink installed. It appears to be an item entirely overlooked. In many cases the owner has been persuaded to fix this essential fitting, but it is feared that a great many owners allow their minds to linger very little upon general sanitation, or the comfort of their tenants.

A great deal of harm is done by tenants sub-letting, and making high profits. This type of tenant is no use to any owner, they take in the worst class of sub-tenant, create overcrowding, and produce insanitary conditions.

The attached table gives a brief summary of work carried out upon dwelling houses. In the minds of many, even amongst persons of high standing there exists an idea that dampness, general dilapidations, cleanliness, etc., are items which are not a Public Health matter, and that the Inspector is exceeding his duty with insisting upon improvements. One has only to look upon the English Laws, dating from

The Public Health Acts of 1875, and the additional laws and amendments, where it shows that, even in those good old days, housing was very much a Public Health matter, and particularly housing of the working classes.

The amount of good done under this section of Public Health work is not fully realised.

Overcrowding continually presents difficulties with us, but it seems a waste of time to ask the offenders to find more commodious accommodation, the house shortage is so acute, then again large families always appear to receive secondary consideration, when they apply for a house.

IMPROVEMENTS TO DWELLING HOUSES.

1. Houses which have been cleansed throughout	53
2. Houses which have been painted externally	7
3. Houses from which vermin has been removed	7
4. Houses re-roofed, repaired and made weatherproof	25
5. Improvements to external dilapidations, so as to prevent dampness, such as renewing plaster, rain water pipes, etc.....	39
6. Improvements to internal dilapidations, such as renewing floors, wall and ceiling plaster, etc.	28
7. Windows renewed, repaired, etc.....	47
8. Overcrowding abated	2
9. Bedrooms condemned for sleeping purposes	3
10. Cottages put in temporary repair.....	4
11. Houses supplied with waterworks service	4

Total..... 231

DAIRIES.

Ten dairies were inspected during the year.

There are many dairies, although registered, which are not suitable as such. The standard of registration in previous years could not have been very high, and the present policy is when (the occasion arises for transference of registration, or other causes) to improve and bring the premises up-to-date, before the revised licence is brought before the Sanitary Committee for approval.

DAIRY FARMS.

A table of improvements upon dairy farms is again given this year, as a result of 97 inspections, re-inspections and other visits.

Some of these farms came under notice as a result of unfavourable Bacteriological reports upon samples of milk. These samples were taken upon complaint of the keeping properties of milk, and in most cases were found and reported as "dirty." Besides the improvements shown, which are generally carried out by the owners, advice is given to the farmer, advice, it may be said, which in many cases is very much needed. It is surprising how transformation scenes can be brought about, and it would be interesting for members of the committee to view a farm on the Inspectors first visit, then after the alterations, and general cleaning up are complete.

If only the actual farmer would accede with the Public Health Authorities requirements, then a cleaner and better milk would be produced.

The question has arisen of the registration of certain farmers under the "Règlement sur le Débit du Lait." The farmers referred to are they who have several head of cattle, and a milk round with definite customers. The section the farmer finds protection under is Article No. 1. of the Reglement, where it states that a farmer can supply his neighbours with milk. In the English law a similar

section exists, but definite rulings have been made, and defined as, the farmer who possesses not more than two cows, the milk from which is intended for his own use, is allowed to serve his neighbours with any residue there may be. But, here there is one farmer to my knowledge who has seventeen head of milk cattle, and has probably a bigger milk output than some of our registered dairies, and yet he is exempt from any control.

A definite ruling as to the number of cows a farmer, who has a round of milk, may have, and gain protection under this section of the law, would be welcome.

IMPROVEMENTS TO DAIRY FARMS.

1.	Dairies provided where no existed ...	3
2.	Existing dairies cleansed, repaired, &c	3
3.	Cowsheds, horse stables, limewashed, &c.	14
4.	Catchpits removed from cowsheds, stables, etc.	32
4.	Catchpits removed from cowsheds, stables, etc.	32
5.	Cowsheds, stables, pigstyes, properly drained, gully traps fixed, etc.....	39
6.	Farmsteads completely re-drained ...	5
7.	Additional light and ventilation pro- vided.....	14
8.	Floors re-laid, grouted, etc.	10
9.	Stalls renewed.....	4
10.	Manurepits constructed, renovated, etc.	7
11.	Pigstyes condemned	4
12.	Cowsheds separated from dwelling houses.	1
13.	Liquid manure cisterns built.....	3
14.	Foul privies converted into Water closets	5
15.	Foul privies converted into Pail closets	7

FOOD SUPPLY.

It was my boast last year to state that since my duties commenced upon the Island, I had no reason to take any legal proceedings. This year two cases presented themselves in which legal proceedings had to be taken, one of which turned out to be of exceptional interest.

25 samples of new milk were taken, and submitted to the Official Analyst for purity and adulteration. One sample was reported to contain 18% of added water. Legal proceedings were instituted against the offender, who pleaded not guilty, and stated that he had left the milk cans out all night in the rain. Fined £5 and costs.

It was very noticeable, during the sampling of milk, the short measure given. Out of eight samples taken one morning, seven were short to an amount varying from one to three fluid ounces.

13 samples of other foods were taken for analysis, consisting of 8 sponge cakes, one of which contained 0.20% of Boric Acid, one sponge roll, 4 Margarine, which proved to be genuine.

A great deal of time was given to finding out the reason for the large amount of Chinese liquid eggs arriving in the Island. As it was known that these eggs contained boric compounds, it was decided to investigate, and as a result of the investigations, it was found that most of these eggs were being supplied to Bakers and Confectioners. A recent memorandum of the Ministry of Health, stated that these eggs could be used for all goods, excepting sponge fingers, sponge biscuits, sponge cakes, and 1d. 1½d. and 2d. sponge cakes. Informal and official samples were taken, and it was decided to take a case into court, where the amount of Boric Acid present was 1.2 grains per cake of 1 oz. weight.

The defendant pleaded ignorance, and the Magistrate thought that the Committee should have

notified the trade about the non use of Chinese eggs for certain cakes. But sufficient warning had been given in their own trade journals, on invoices, and markings upon the tins. The case was dismissed, but would act as a warning for the future.

The moral effect of this case proved to be good, for samples have been taken since, and up-to-date, no boric compounds have been found in any sample. Also, the amount of these eggs coming into the Island has greatly diminished.

19 Bacteriological samples of milk were taken, 8 of them proved to be dirty, and one contained pus cells. The latter case necessitated the entire stoppage of the milk from one farm, until the cause was investigated. Samples were taken from each cow, and the offending cow detected.

These Bacteriological samples were all taken on complaint.

Two samples of Soda Water were taken, one of which proved to be putrid. The Manufacturers premises were inspected, and advise given for the general cleansing of filters, etc., and the disuse of an old well on the premises.

PORTELET HOLIDAY CAMP.

A considerable amount of time was spent upon the planning and supervision of the general lay out of this camp. It was an enterprise new to the Island, and the contractors had a very bare knowledge of the general sanitary requirements.

Suitable drainage, and sewage disposal plants were installed for the effluents from sinks, ablution benches, urinals, etc. The dry earth type of closet was used, and all excrements buried. It will be gratifying to know that at the end of the season, the camp site was as clean as when the camp first opened, and this was done at a minimum of labour.

Samples of water both chemical and bacteriological were taken from the camps source of supply, and this was not satisfactory. Arrangements were made for all water for whatever purpose, to be chlorinated.

IMPROVEMENTS TO SANITATION GENERALLY.

7 special reports, 2 30/- reports, and 2 15/- reports were made upon larger properties.

58 smoke tests, or water tests were applied to drainage systems either for detecting defects, or upon new work under construction.

Two sanitary certificates were given as a result of alterations to properties under recommendation of the 30/- reports.

The provision of flushing apparatus to external water closets has been the cause of many discussions many think for an external fitting, it is unnecessary. But it is considered that wherever a closet may be, internal or external, it requires just the same amount of cleansing and flushing, and all are being fitted with an apparatus, where possible.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TABLES.

DRAINAGE.

1.	Drains completely remodelled	17
2.	Obsolete traps removed.....	37
2.	Obsolete traps removed.....	37
3.	Gully traps, grease traps, etc inserted	102
4.	Manholes constructed on line of drain	51
5.	Weaver traps or interceptor traps inserted.....	19
6.	Drains disconnected from brook.....	1
7.	New connections made to the sewers..	3
8.	Drains unchoked	11
9.	Rain water pipes renewed or repaired	33
10.	Cesspools constructed or renovated...	2

11.	Sewage purification plants installed..	6
12.	Old brick drain abolished.....	8

PLUMBING WORK.

1.	Old soil pipes and ventilation shafts removed	12
2.	Cast iron or lead soil pipes fixed.....	14
3.	Ventilation shafts fixed. (Cast iron)	8
4.	Fresh air inlets fixed to drains.....	12
5.	Lead traps fixed to baths, sinks, &c...	50
6.	Baths, hand basins, etc., made to discharge over gully traps.....	34
7.	Flushing cisterns fixed to water closets	33
8.	Flushing cisterns repaired.....	4
9.	Pumps fitted to wells.....	5

IMPROVEMENTS TO CONVENIENCES.

1.	Obsolete closet pans abolished.....	55
2.	Up-to-date closet basins fixed.....	57
3.	New closets constructed	23
4.	Old stone sinks removed	7
5.	New glazed sinks fixed.....	15
6.	Baths fixed	4
7.	Windows or skylights fixed to closets	44
8.	Closets renovated or limewashed.....	43
9.	Foul privies converted into pail closets	11
10.	Foul privies converted into water closets	3
11.	Foul privies abolished	9

ORDINARY NUISANCES ABATED.

1.	Foul accumulations removed	7
2.	Poultry, etc. removed	2
3.	Horse stables condemned.....	2
4.	Horse stables limewashed.....	3
5.	Manure pits improved	3

6.	Wash-house and store floors concreted	7
7.	Bakehouses improved and lime-washed	13
9.	Yards concreted or gravelled	10
10.	Miscellaneous nuisances abated	19
11.	Dust bins provided.....	11
Total.....		84

Great difficulty has been experienced during the year with the placing of responsibility upon persons for the carrying out of various works. The cases in question are those where a property is being enjoyed for life. Usually this person places the responsibility upon the Heir Apparent, but when the Heir Apparent is tackled, he places the responsibility upon the person enjoying the property. The easiest way out of this difficulty would be to have a definition of "Owner." The English law defines Owner as the person who is in receipt of the "Rackrent," and by "Rackrent" means rent which is not less than two thirds of the annual value of the property. A satisfactory solution to this difficulty would be welcome.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I should again like to thank the Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. C. S. Dart, for their support in the carrying out of my duties.

Yours obediently,

LEONARD HAMMOND,

States' Sanitary Inspector.

25th June 1926.

P. JANVRIEN MARETT, Lt.-Col.,
M.O.H. States' Jersey.



